

"The Health Professions Education Partnerships Act"—a bill that represents an opportunity to help improve the quality of, and access to, health care for millions of Americans. The Bill reauthorizes the programs funded through title VII and title VIII of the Public Health Service Act. For many years, this legislation has helped our nation's schools of health better serve the health needs of their communities, and better prepare the practitioners of the future. The Bill strives to increase the number of health practitioners, including physicians, dentists, and nurses, in underserved areas and to improve the representation of minorities and disadvantaged individuals in the health professions. These programs have often been the assistance of last resort for many disadvantaged students seeking careers in health.

Equally important is the legislation's goal to meet the need of underserved communities, often in rural or inner-city areas. Programs funded through this bill support the infrastructure which facilitates the training and practice of health care providers in underserved areas. Patients in underserved areas depend on these programs for their health care. Training providers in these areas greatly increases the likelihood that they will work in these areas when they complete their education. The Bill would also allow the Secretary of HHS to make grants to certain health professions schools designated "Centers of Excellence"—to assist these schools in supporting health professions education for under represented minority individuals. To qualify, these schools would: have a significant number of underrepresented minorities enrolled in the school; been effective in assisting minorities to complete their degree programs; and have been effective in recruiting underrepresented minorities as students and as faculty. "Centers of Excellence" are currently designated at Historically Black Colleges and Universities. This bill establishes Hispanic and Native American Centers of Excellence to increase the number of Hispanic and Native American health professionals.

Mr. President, for the past two centuries, the Public Health Service has been contributing unique ideas, ethics, and skills to public service. I congratulate the Public Health Service as it celebrates 200 years of public health and science. As the Public Health Service rises to meet the challenges of the next 200 years, I know they'll be every bit as successful as they have been in the past.●

HONORING MS. JAMIE FOSTER BROWN

● Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, it is my privilege to take a few moments to join the Midwest Radio and Music Association (MRMA) in recognizing the career achievements of Ms. Jamie Foster Brown. The MRMA will host a tribute dinner in Ms.

Brown's honor during their annual conference in Chicago on July 23, 1998. I want to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Jamie Foster Brown for this prestigious award.

A native Chicagoan, Jamie Foster Brown graduated from Calumet High School and subsequently attended the University of Stockholm in Stockholm, Sweden. From these beginnings, Ms. Brown has become one of the most accomplished and respected women in the field of entertainment journalism. She publishes her own magazine, is heard on radio stations around the United States and England, and makes numerous television appearances each month. Jamie Foster Brown's success is testament to her talent and determination.

Jamie Foster Brown began her career in the entertainment business in 1979 when she founded the Washington Theater Group. Ms. Brown subsequently went to work for Robert Johnson's Black Entertainment Television, and was among the pioneers at this network in creating television programming for African-American viewers written, directed, and produced by African-Americans. Ms. Brown's talents were recognized at BET, as she ascended the ranks from executive secretary to a producer of the network's top-rated programs, "Video LP" and "Video Soul."

In 1988, Jamie Foster Brown struck out on her own and founded Sister 2 Sister Magazine as a monthly trade newsletter targeted at prominent women in the entertainment and media industries. Ten years later, Sister 2 Sister has emerged as one of the most powerful and respected monthly entertainment magazines, with a special focus on African-American celebrity news. The magazine is often the first to be granted interviews with major American entertainers, and often breaks stories that are later picked up by other news organizations.

In addition to publishing and writing for Sister 2 Sister Magazine, Ms. Brown has also recently written a book in honor of the late Betty Shabazz, entitled: *Betty Shabazz: A Sisterfriend's Tribute In Words and Pictures*. This loving tribute to Dr. Shabazz, published by Simon & Schuster, contains the recollections and anecdotes of friends and admirers including Maya Angelou, Myrlie Evers-Williams, and Ruby Dee.

Building upon the success of her magazine, Jamie Foster Brown is a regular entertainment reporter on BET, and makes many appearances on nationally syndicated news and entertainment television shows. Additionally, Ms. Brown hosts "Sister 2 Sister Update," a syndicated, daily celebrity news feature that is carried nationwide on the Westwood One Radio Network. "Sister 2 Sister Update" is also broadcast twice a week throughout Great Britain over the British Broadcasting Company's Greater London Radio. Ms. Brown is also heard daily as a frequent

celebrity guest on radio stations in Chicago, Detroit, Washington, D.C. and Los Angeles.

In a further display of her immense energy and enthusiasm for life, Ms. Brown also uses her considerable talents to better her community and our nation through volunteerism. Some of the many charitable organizations that have benefitted from Jamie Foster Brown's participation include the Duke Ellington School of Music, the Mount Sinai Parenting Institute and the Corporation Against Drug Abuse. For her professional and civic accomplishments, Ms. Brown has been honored by numerous organizations, including the Chicago League of Black Women, Anheuser Busch, Maurice Starr Productions, IMPACT and most recently, the Midwest Radio and Music Association. Along with balancing the demands of her career and charitable work, Ms. Brown remarkably finds time to remain a committed wife to Dr. Lorenzo Brown, as well as a loving and devoted mother to their two sons, Russell and Randall.

In closing, I would like to extend my most sincere congratulations to Jamie Foster Brown, a remarkable woman who is most deserving of this award. It is an important symbol of her exceptional talent, dedication, and vision, and I am pleased that she is being distinguished with this honor by the Midwest Radio and Music Association. I wish her, and her family, God's speed and much continued success in the future.●

CBO ESTIMATE ON S. 1754

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, on June 23, 1998, I filed Report 105-220 to accompany S. 1754, the Health Professions Education Partnerships Act of 1998, a bill to consolidate and reauthorize health professions and minority and disadvantaged health education programs, and for other purposes. At the time the report was filed, an incorrect estimate was filed by the Congressional Budget Office. Since that time, the CBO has corrected its estimate. I ask that a complete copy of the revised CBO estimate be printed in the RECORD.

The estimate follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 24, 1998.

Hon. JAMES M. JEFFORDS,
Chairman, Committee on Labor and Human Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed revised cost estimate for S. 1754, Health Professions Education Partnerships Act of 1998.

This revised estimate supersedes CBO's estimate of May 28, 1998, and corrects an error in the assumed subsidy rate for Health Education Assistance Loans.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Cyndi Dudzinski, who can be reached at 226-9010.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

(Revised June 24, 1998)

S. 1754: HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS ACT OF 1998 (AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES ON APRIL 1, 1998)

SUMMARY

S. 1754 would reauthorize, amend, and consolidate programs within the Public Health Service Act. These programs provide federal funding through grants and contracts for health professions students, schools, clinics, and demonstration projects. They focus on increasing the diversity and supply of health care providers and the care they provide to

shortage areas, ethnic populations, and high-risk population groups. The legislation would authorize appropriations for fiscal years beginning in 1998 and, in most instances, ending in 2002. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that enacting S. 1754 would result in additional discretionary outlays of \$334 million in 1999 and a total of \$3.5 billion over the 1998–2003 period.

Subtitle C would reauthorize the Health Education Assistance Loan (HEAL) program through 2002. This provision would increase direct spending by \$1 million in fiscal year 1998 and by \$21 million during the 1998–2003 period. Because the bill would affect direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply.

S. 1754 would waive any state statutes of limitations that govern the repayment of loans by nursing and other medical students. This preemption of state statutory authority would represent a mandate as defined by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). However, CBO estimates that the mandate would have no impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments. The legislation does not include any private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

This revised estimate supersedes CBO's estimate of May 28, 1998, and corrects an error in the assumed subsidy rate for Health Education Assistance Loans.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 1754 is shown in the following table.

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Spending Under Current Law:						
Budget Authority ¹	828	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	796	522	151	39	(2)	0
WITH ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION						
Proposed Changes:						
Authorization Level	24	875	898	922	944	46
Estimated Outlays	0	334	724	862	924	618
Spending Under S. 1754:						
Authorization Level	852	875	898	922	944	46
Estimated Outlays	796	856	875	901	924	618
WITHOUT ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION						
Proposed Changes:						
Authorization Level	24	852	852	852	851	40
Estimated Outlays	0	326	698	813	851	561
Spending Under S. 1754:						
Authorization Level	852	852	852	852	851	40
Estimated Outlays	796	848	849	852	852	561
DIRECT SPENDING						
Spending Under Current Law:						
Estimated Budget Authority	1	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	1	0	0	0	0	0
Proposed Changes:						
Estimated Budget Authority	1	3	4	5	5	3
Estimated Outlays	1	3	4	5	5	3
Spending Under S. 1754:						
Estimated Budget Authority	2	3	4	5	5	3
Estimated Outlays	2	3	4	5	5	3

¹ The 1998 level is the amount appropriated for the year.

² Less than \$500,000.

The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 550 (health).

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

S. 1754 would reauthorize and consolidate several programs within the Public Health Service Act. The initial and final year of the period of authorization would vary across programs. For years in which the bill specifies the amount authorized, CBO assumed that appropriations for each program would be made in the full amount of the authorization. For years in which the bill authorizes appropriation of such sums as may be necessary, CBO assumed that the specific amount appropriated in 1998 or authorized in a subsequent year would be increased by inflation and that the amount authorized would be appropriated.

With the exception of 1998, CBO assumed that all amounts authorized by S. 1754 would be appropriated by the start of the fiscal year and that outlays would follow the historical spending patterns of the respective agencies. The estimate assumes that amounts authorized for 1998 would be appropriated late in the year and that outlays would begin in 1999.

Title I—Health Professions Education and Financial Assistance Programs

Subtitle A—Health Professionals Education Programs. S. 1754 would reauthorize, amend, and consolidate the Health Professions Education Programs administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and would include funding for behavioral or mental health providers and services under the Programs. It author-

izes \$237 million in 1998 and such sums as necessary for 1999–2002. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts CBO estimates Subtitle A would result in additional discretionary outlays of \$107 million in 1999 and \$985 million over the 1998–2003 period.

Subtitle B—Nursing Workforce Development. S. 1754 would reauthorize, amend, and consolidate the Nursing Workforce Development programs administered by HRSA. It authorizes \$65 million in 1998 and such sums as necessary over the 1999–2002 period. CBO estimates that this subtitle would result in additional discretionary spending of \$28 million in 1999 and \$269 million over the 1998–2003 period.

Subtitle C—Financial Assistance

Chapter 1—School-Based Revolving Loan Funds. S. 1745 would reauthorize and amend HRSA's school-based revolving loan funds. It authorizes \$8 million in annual appropriations for 1998 through 2002. CBO estimates this provision would result in additional discretionary outlays of \$11 million in 1999 and \$39 million during the 1998–2003 period.

Chapter 2—Insured Health Education Assistance Loans to Graduate Students. S. 1754 would reauthorize the HEAL program through 2002. Currently, the program's authorization expires at the end of 1998, and it is only authorized to make loans to students who received their first HEAL loan before 1995. Section 143 of the bill would reauthorize HEAL for five years, starting in 1998. The authorized loan limits would be \$350 million in 1998, \$375 million in 1999, and \$425 million a year for 2000 through 2002. Loans to new bor-

rowers would not be issued after 2000, and no loans would be insured under the program after 2005. CBO assumes that loan disbursements would equal the amount authorized. CBO estimates that the average subsidy rate for these disbursements would be about 1 percent. Therefore, this provision would result in \$1 million in direct spending in 1998 and a total of \$21 million during the 1998–2003 period.

For lenders who fail to meet certain performance standards, the bill would also reduce federal payments from 100 percent to 98 percent of losses incurred through loan defaults. In addition, the Secretary would have the authority to collect any unpaid balances from the estate of a deceased borrower. Finally, the proposal would grant a deferment to borrowers who furnish health care services to Indians through an Indian Health Service program.

Title II—Office of Minority Health

S. 1754 would reauthorize the Office of Minority Health within the Office of the Assistance Secretary. It would also require the Secretary to establish the Advisory Committee on Minority Health. It would authorize appropriations of \$30 million for 1998 and such sums as necessary for 1999–2002.

It would also reauthorize the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), providing such sums as necessary for 1999 through 2003. In addition, where current law provides a general authorization for NCHS to make grants to entities for data collection and analysis on racial and ethnic

populations, S. 1754 would authorize an additional grant program. The funding under this grant program would be used for collecting data specifically on Hispanics and major Hispanic subpopulation groups and on American Indians, and for developing special area population studies on major Asian American and Pacific Islander populations. For this additional grant program, it would authorize \$1 million in appropriations for fiscal year 1998 and such sums as necessary for 1999–2002.

CBO estimates the provisions under Title II would result in additional discretionary outlays of \$25 million in 1999 and \$242 million during the 1998–2003 period.

Title III—Selected Initiatives and Title IV—Miscellaneous Provisions

S. 1754 would amend and reauthorize several other grant programs within HRSA, CDC, the National Institutes of Health, and the Administration on Aging. Except for a few small programs where the bill specifies the authorization for one or more years, Title III and IV would provide such sums as necessary for the entire period of the authorization for these programs. In addition, it would provide a permanent authorization of \$0.5 million a year for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health.

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that Titles III and

IV would result in additional discretionary spending of \$163 million in 1999 and \$1.9 billion over the 1998–2003 period.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 sets up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts. Because section 143 of the bill would affect direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply. The impact of this provision on federal outlays is shown in the following table. For the purposes of enforcing pay-as-you-go procedures, only the effects in the current year, the budget year, and the succeeding four years are counted.

SUMMARY OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars—									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Change in outlays	1	3	4	5	5	3	2	1	0	0
Change in receipts					Not applicable					

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

S. 1754 would waive any state statutes of limitations that govern the repayment of loans to nursing and other medical students. This preemption of state statutory authority would be a mandate as defined by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. However, CBO estimates that the mandate would have no impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

The bill would also authorize appropriations for a number of grant programs. State and local governments, as well as other public and private entities, would be eligible to receive funding from these grant programs as long as they meet certain grant conditions. Participation in these programs would be voluntary, and the overall budgetary effects to the participating governments would be favorable.

ESTIMATED IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR

S. 1754 does not include any private sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Cyndi Dudzinski (226–9010); Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Leo Lex (225–3220); and Impact on the Private Sector: Julia Matson (226–2674).

Estimate approved by: Paul N. Van de Water, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.●

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNUM CORPORATION

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great Maine company that this week celebrates a remarkable milestone—its 150th Anniversary.

It was thirteen years before the Civil War began that the UNUM Corporation of Maine was founded as the Union Mutual Life Insurance Corporation. Since that time, UNUM has grown to employ more than 7,400 employees worldwide, and almost 3,800 in their World Headquarters in Portland alone—and has become an industry leader in the area of long term care disability insurance.

We in Maine are proud of UNUM's growth and longevity—outstanding achievements that don't happen by accident. But what is even more impressive is UNUM's commitment to providing an outstanding environment for its employees. Indeed, UNUM has been recognized by Fortune magazine as one of

the nation's top 100 employers, and named as a leading "family-friendly" company by both Business Week and Working Mother magazines—evidence that UNUM's vision and innovation is garnering accolades throughout the professional world. In fact, UNUM has been on Working Mother's list a remarkable nine years in a row.

From the standpoint of one who has consistently fought in Congress for opening up possibilities and opportunities for women in business, as well as family-friendly legislation such as the Family and Medical Leave Act, I appreciate UNUM's commitment to fostering a work environment that recognizes that the values of hard work and family are not mutually exclusive. Indeed, UNUM's philosophy shows that responding to employees' concerns is not only the right thing to do, it's also sound business practice.

In particular, I applaud UNUM's commitment to providing safe, affordable child care options to employees. UNUM was one of the first companies in America to establish an on-site child care center, and UNUM subsidizes child care costs for qualified employees. Hopefully, this will blaze a trail that others in corporate America will be eager to follow.

UNUM also exemplifies the principles of corporate citizenship, and the corporation as a partner in the community. UNUM has consistently been a responsible and integral member of the Portland community—where most of their employees live—and UNUM will be celebrating their anniversary in part with a day-long community service effort involving thousands of employees and hundreds of projects. I commend UNUM's dedication to the community and to the use of corporate resources for the betterment of others, and believe that their model is one which should be replicated throughout the country.

This tone of corporate responsibility is set at the top, and UNUM President and Chief Executive Officer Jim Orr deserves much of the credit. A recent article in Portland's Maine Sunday Telegram elaborated on Jim's many tal-

ents, saying that, "he preaches a gospel of shared goals, clear vision and intense focus". A member of UNUM's board of directors stated, simply, "The guy knows how to lead". Obviously, he has used that skill to build a company that not only knows how to satisfy the bottom line, but to set an example for others to follow.

Mr. President, in Maine we like to speak of "the way life should be", and we cherish a quality of life that is second to none. UNUM exemplifies "the way business should be" and for 150 years—that's two-thirds of this nation's existence—it has been contributing to the effort to build an even better Maine in which to live, work, and raise a family. Again, I congratulate the leadership of UNUM, and the outstanding employees who have guaranteed the company's success over the past 150 years.●

CALLING ON JAPAN TO MAINTAIN AN OPEN MARKET FOR SECTORS FACING MARKET ACCESS BARRIERS IN JAPAN

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 88, and further, that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 88) calling on Japan to have an open, competitive market for consumer photographic film and paper and other sectors facing market access barriers in Japan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

AMENDMENT NO. 3210

(Purpose: To make clarifying amendments.)

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.